Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX] FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1809. [No. 2584.

Sales at Vendue.

every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

THE INTRIGUES
OF
The Queen of Spain
WITH THE
Prince of Peace and others.
Written by a Spanish Nobleman and Partot, who alone can be acquainted with the intrigues and amors of the above personages
For sale by
Cottom & Stewart.
August 11.

Subscribers
TO SHAKESPEAR'S PLAYS,
Are respectfully informed that their books are ready for delivery at the subscriber's bookstore.

Robert Gray.
August 3. d

FINE PASTURE.

WE will be ready in about ten days to furnish butchers and others, Pasturage on our land, for any number of cattle not exceeding 100.

Philip Alexander,
John Luke.
July 29. d

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,
Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.
ALSO,
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.
April 19.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do. Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.
HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES for sale.
Dec. 2.

TO HIRE,
By the month or year,
A Negro Man, *a sailor*.—He will be hired low if taken by the year.
Enquire of the Printer.
July 29.

FOR SALE,
50 hogsheads SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
10 hogsheads Antigua RUM,
40 bales best COTTON.
Joseph Riddle.
July 10. d

NOTICE.

IN OBEDIENCE to a decree of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, between *Lyle, Dalziel*, and others, complainants; and *Robert Lyle's* heirs, defts. directing the subscriber to take possession of that portion of the real estate of *Robert Lyle*, the elder, deceased, allotted to the complainant, and rent the same out for the benefit of the concerned—I will rent the three story Brick Store and Dwelling House lately occupied by Captain Oliver P. Findlay, on Fairfax-street; and immediate possession may be had.

G. Deneale, Comr.
August 19.

PRIME NEW YORK
PORK,
FOR SALE BY
Trueman Brashears.
August 26.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,
One elegant London made Patent PIANO FORTE, with additional Keys to C and Pedal.
One plain do. with additional Keys and Pedal.
ON HAND,
One plain home-made do. a little used.
August 9.

FOR SALE,
Or to be rented for a term of years, or on perpetual ground rent,
A number of well built brick houses, several of which are immediately tenantable, situate on Greenleaf's Point.
ALSO,
House Lots in almost every part of the city.
Apply to
James Greenleaf,
Or, in his absence, to
Samuel Elliot, jun.
Washington City, July 6—12. d8w

MOLASSES.

20 hogsheads RETAILING MOLASSES, for sale by
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
June 10.

John G. Ladd,
Has just received and offers for sale,
30 chests Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, of the ship Arthur's cargo imported in June last.
ALSO,
a pipes & half pipes choice old Port Wine
10 boxes ladies' Morocco Shoes.
200 casks fresh Stone Lime.
August 22.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of *Withers & Sangster*, has this day expired by limitation—All persons having claims against said concern, are desired to present them for settlement; and all persons owing said firm are requested to make payment to JOHN WITHERS, who is authorized to settle the business of said firm.

John Withers,
Thomas Sangster.
August 11.

Just Received, and now offered for sale,
A few Pots W. India Sweetmeats, viz.
Orange Peal,
Mamey Apple,
Pine Apple,
Ginger. } IN POTS.
Guava Jelly in pots and boxes.
Tamarinds.
Excellent Lemons in boxes.
Limes, and Oranges.
Smoaked and pickled Salmon.
Sounds and Tongues.
Pickling Vinegar, and Groceries as usual.
Thos. Patten.
August 22.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.
June 9. dtf

For Freight or Charter,

The Brig
MARIANN,
William C. Greene, Master
Burthen about 80 tons, or seven hundred and fifty barrels.
Apply to
John G. Ladd.
August 22.

For Freight or Charter,

The Schooner
INDEPENDENCE,
Burden 110 tons, or about 900 barrels, will proceed to any eastern port or St. Bartholomews. Apply to
John G. Ladd.
August 29.

Public Sale.

ON FRIDAY next, at 4 o'cloc in the afternoon, will be sold, on Vowell's wharf, the CARGO of the ship Thomas, Captain Harper, from Lisbon, consisting of
8000 bushels Lisbon Salt
100 boxes fresh Lemons,
20 quarter casks Lisbon Wine,
20 bales Cork, each 150 groce,
100 boxes Rasins.
Terms which will be liberal will be made known at the time of sale.
The Ship

THOMAS,
Is offered for freight or charter.
Apply to
John and Thomas Vowell,
or
Daniel M'Clean.
August 30. dts

TO RENT,
A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the head of King-street and near to good water. Apply to
James Sanderson.
August 30 d

Coppersmith & Tin-Plate-Worker.

THE subscriber continues to make and repair all kinds of COPPER & TIN WARE, and also carries on the BRASS-FOUNDERS' BUSINESS under the direction of *William Fletcher*, and will execute any work in that line.
FOR SALE,
15 boxes 10 by 12, and 15 do. 8 by 10 Bohemia Window Glass, of a good quality.
TO LET,
The House on Fairfax-street, occupied by myself, which is made to accommodate one or two families—I will give a lease on moderate terms. Also, the Brick House on the corner of Prince and Royal-streets, and one Blacksmith's Shop with a set of Tools.
For Sale or to Let on a Ground Rent for ever,
63 feet of Ground, fronting on King-street and running back 100 feet to a 10 feet alley, it is situate nearly opposite the diagonal pump in a good part of the town.
The highest price will be given for old Copper, Pewter, Brass and Lead.

George M'Munn.

Who has for hire a handsome light *Coachee* with a careful driver.
August 30. 3m

☞ *Marshal's* Sale.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY the 18th day of September next, in the court-house square, at 8 o'clock, in the morning, by virtue of an order of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, all the right and interest of *John Gooding*, in and to a certain Negro Man Slave, who has been suffered to go at large and hire himself out contrary to law.

R. Moss, D. M.
August 26—28.

Bank of Washington.

THE subscription books will be opened at Long's hotel on Monday the 4th day of September next, at ten o'clock, and will continue open for three days from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M. unles sooner filled.
No person will be allowed to subscribe in the name of another without producing to the commissioners powers authorising him so to do.

The Commissioners.
August 26.

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable the United States circuit court for the district of Columbia, sitting in Alexandria, on Saturday, the 7th day of October next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell, at public vendue, for ready money, to the highest bidder, those four adjoining Lots, or pieces of ground, as distinguished on a plan thereof in my hands, by the numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, lying on the west side of Royal street and north of Wolfe-street, extending from the intersection of said streets and binding therewith 100 feet on Royal street and 99 feet 5 inches on Wolfe street.

Colin Auld, *Commr.*
August 31. 2awts

JAMES BACON
Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Business,
At his Store on King near Washington-street.
WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,
Warranted
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.
May 2. dtf.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,
Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,
A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,
Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to
John Longden.
May 13.

TO LEASE,
On a low ground rent for ever, and on very advantageous terms,
A VALUABLE half acre Lot of Ground, situated on Washington and Duke streets, with a fine corner Lot. There is on the said property three frame buildings, one has been used as a pot house, but could be easily altered into any thing else, as it is a large and strong building—the others are dwelling houses—They will be leased with the ground, which will be rented as it is, or laid out in lots to suit the purchaser:
Enquire of
M'Knight and Stewart.
August 31

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold, at public auction, at Northumberland court house, in the county of Northumberland, and state of Virginia, on TUESDAY, the fifth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon,
Five contiguous Plantations,
Amounting together to about 2700 *Acres,*
SITUATE on the river Potomac, and within about three miles of the court-house. These estates formerly belonged to *Presley Thornton*, Esq. and are the same on which he lived. They have never been seen by either of the subscribers; but it is understood, that about 1700 acres of them are as valuable low grounds as any on the river, and a considerable part thereof heavily timbered. The uplands consist of about 1000 acres and the whole is well calculated for the production of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy, and small grain of all kinds, in great abundance. The waters are said to abound with excellent fish, oysters, and wild fowl. The transportation is easy and convenient to Norfolk, Baltimore, Alexandria, and the city of Washington; and as these estates possess several good mill seats, with an abundance of water, and a plentiful supply of timber, they must be very valuable.
The premises will be shewn to persons inclining to purchase, by Col. *James Moore*, who lives on them, or by *Samuel Blackwell*, Esq. who lives near to them; and the terms of payment may be known a sufficient time before the sale, by applying to either of them or to the subscriber in the city of Philadelphia.

WM. LEWIS.
June —(8)

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

Observations on the influence of Soil and Climate upon WOOL; *from which is deduced a certain and easy method of improving the quality of English Clothing Wools, and preserving the health of Sheep; with hints for the management of Sheep after shearing: an enquiry into the structure, growth, and formation of wool and hair; and remarks on the means by which the Spanish breed of Sheep may be made to preserve the best qualities of its fleece unchanged in different climates.*

By ROBERT BAKEWELL.

With occasional Notes and Remarks, by the RIGHT HON. LORD SOMERVILLE.

[CONTINUED.]

On examining the roots of hairs which have been recently plucked out, I have sometimes seen with the microscope, several distinct small fibres uniting and joining at the bottom of the hair. I have no doubt a great many more would have been perceptible, had they not been broken off close to the [illegible]. These fibres were nearly transparent. In all microscopical observations on wool and hair, the greatest attention is requisite, to prevent any optical illusion from their semi-transparency. The first appearance of a bright line running up the hair, has induced many to suppose it was a hollow tube. This deception arises from the refraction of the rays of light on the sides of the hair; a solid thread of glass will present exactly the same appearance.

I was not aware, when I first formed this opinion respecting the structure of wool, that it was confirmed by the authority of that minute and accurate observer of nature, Lewenhoeck. He says "each fibre of hair and wool consists of long and finer parts united together by a viscous cement, and covered with a crust or bark." This is probably nearly the same viscous cement spread over its surface.

The observations of M. Bon, on spiders and spiders' silk, confirm the discoveries of Lewenhoeck. The formation of wool takes place by a slower and more gradual process under the skin of the animal. Silk acquires immediate solidity by contact with the air, owing, as has been before stated, to its filaments being so extremely minute.

The fibres of wool and hair being thicker, require a longer time to become solid by desiccation, or by the absorption of oxygen. That oxygen can be absorbed through the surface of the skin, is evident from the well known experiment of placing dark venous blood in a closed bladder, and exposing it to the action of oxygen gas, where it acquires the bright red color of arterial blood, notwithstanding the interposition of the bladder.

The minute vessels which secrete the wool or hair forming fluid, unite in the excreting duct near the surface of the skin, where the hair or fibre is formed. This duct has the appearance of a bulb in the roots of human hair, with an opening nearly similar in form to the mouth of a trumpet, from whence the hair is protruded. It is not improbable, that the hair may receive by the alternate constriction and expansion of the orifice of the duct through which it passes minute identations or ridges on its surface, which occasions the roughness we feel when it is drawn through the fingers from the point to the root. To this peculiarity of surface, M. Monge attributes the felting quality of wool and hair *(See Ann. de Chymie, tom. vi. p. 300, &c.)*

"The felting of wool or hair, is an effect resulting from the external conformation of their fibres, which appear to be formed either of small lamina placed over each other, in a slanting direction from the root towards the end or point of each fibre, like the scales of fish lying one over the other in succession from the head to the tail: or of zones placed one upon another, as in the horns of animals; from which structure each fibre, if drawn from its root towards its point, will pass smoothly through the fingers, but if it be drawn in a contrary direction from the point towards the root, a sensible resistance and tremulous motion will be felt by the fingers. This peculiar conformation disposes the fibres to catch hold of each other, and as they cannot recede when acted on by other bodies, they naturally advance by a progressive motion from the end towards the root."

The hairs of wool, when carded and spun, are laid in every direction, and when they are compressed and agitated, this disposition to catch each other, and move from the point to the root, must inevitably bring the whole mass closer together. This is the case when cloth is fulled or milled, by which it is shortened both in length and breadth. Not being perfectly satisfied with the account given by M. Monge, I adopted a very simple experiment to ascertain its truth: I took a staple of coarse wool, of considerable length, with the hairs laying regularly in one direction. At the distance of an inch from each end, I made a tight ligature with a thread; I measured the middle of the staple between the threads, and then proceeded to mill it, by compressing it with my hand in a solution of soap and warm water. I continued the operation until each end of the staple beyond the thread was felted into a hard knob or button, which could not be seperated by the fingers. The middle of the staple remained unfelted, the hairs quite distinct from each other, and it was not in the least shortened by the process, either in a wet state or when dried. In the middle part of the staple, between the two threads, the hairs were kept in the same direction by being tied, and could not acquire the retrograde motion, or adhere by the surfaces catching hold of each other. The hairs at the end of the staple being at liberty to double and move in different directions, were soon felted together into a smooth hard and round knob, in which the ends or points of the wool were entirely buried.

[*To be continued.*]

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRENCH BULLETINS.

Without being a mathematician or a great calculator, the least discerning will perceive the GROSS errors into which the French bulletins lead the *gentle readers.* An *impartial* reader will find *but little glory* in the execution of Bonaparte's designs, if he will but dwell for a moment on a few *reflections*, which will lead to *comparisons;* I will even suppose the reader a Frenchman, and that he understands no other language but the French; for it is the *French Bulletins* of the laws and of the armies that I will take for my guides in this note.

The policy of the French has always been *to hide* the real force of their army. I applaud their policy; because it is a sure mean to *conceal* their losses. But from their own confessions, the French army was composed of 500,000 men in the year 1800. Every year till 1811 *has* furnished 160,000 conscripts (it is the conscription of 1812 which is to be now called) which has produced a recruit of 1,760.000 men, and which forms a total of 2,260,000 soldiers. It must be observed that the senatus consultum calls every year but 160 000 conscripts; 80,000 for what they call the *active army*, and 80,000 for the army of *reserve*, though the whole is *immediately put in activity.* Of that number at least an eighth hide themselves to avoid leaving home, or desert on the road; which is beneficial to the government, since the prefects of the departments fill up the numbers of deserters with the conscripts of the *depot*—and as the *army of gen d'armes* is very active, it discovers the deserters, it arrests them, and carries them to their respective corps. This, in fact, then is a further supply of 20,000 men each year; and which makes the amount of the French army *only* equal to 2,480,000 effective men. Add to this the Gallo-Italian army of 300,000 men; the Gallo-Dutch army of 140,000 men, the armies of the princes of the Rhenish confederacy, which together amount at least to 350,000 men; the innumerable levies made by Bonarparte since 1805, by force or otherwise, either among the Austrian, Prussian and Russian prisoners of war, or among the peasants of Germany, Poland and Dalmatia, those remaining of the preceding conscriptions, called in 1808, and you'll find a force at his disposition of more than 3,500,000 soldiers, to fight *two powers*, Austria and Spain; for being on the defensive as to England, his national guards are sufficient to defend the coasts.

But it will be objected that the French have experienced great losses, either by the enemy or by sickness. Read the bulletins; every where the army is in the most healthy situation; they kill a *great many* of the enemy *(beaucoup de monde*, is the expression of the bulletins) and experience *no* loss. The first bulletin informs us of the battles of Paffenhoffen, of Tann, of Abensberg, of Landshut, of Eckmuhl, and of Ratisbon, in which the French have killed *prodigious numbers* of Austrians (without mentioning the amount) and have taken *more* than 60,000 prisoners: and in these battles the loss of the French has been but 1200 killed and 4000 wounded. The tenth bulletin states the *check* on the Danube, in which the French have had 1100 killed and 3000 wounded. In the nineteenth bulletin, at the battle of Raab, they have had but 900 killed or wounded; which would not make a loss of more than 3000 killed and about 7000 wounded in all; a loss infinitely inferior to that of the Austrians, and which *proves* that it is *nothing* in comparison with their enemy's. The 21st bulletin says in a *positive* manner that the Austrian army was 400,000 strong when it took the field; that the French have killed 100,000 and taken 100,000 of them, and which reduces that army to 200.000 men *exactly* (for the French will not *permit* the Hungarians to make their insurrection.)

According to Bonaparte's manœuvres, it appears that he is concentring all his forces, in order to resume the offensive. In supposing that he has united but two thirds of his troops he must have more than 2,000,000 men to oppose 200,000, who can hardly avoid sinking under a mass so heavy; but the more terrible the shock, the greater the glory reflected upon the weaker party.

In fact then, there can result *but little glory* to Bonaparte, should he subdue the Austrians; but on the contrary, there will result *great glory* to the chief of the Austrian army, who has stopped short so formidable an enemy.

If the French reports are correct, can we be told the causes that prevented those soi-disant conquerors from pursuing their success? The twenty-first bulletin assures that at Essling 30,000 Frenchmen have beaten and kept in check 90,000 Austrians, who would have been *completely routed and destroyed*, had not the ammunition failed by the destruction of the bridges; but that bulletin does not say why, a month after their "*victory*" of Essling they had not yet "routed and destroyed" the Austrian army, since they had *twice repaired* their bridges, and were able to transport their ammunition.

From the observations we have just made it would seem that the Austrian army cannot physically resist Bonaparte; but since it has resisted once, why may it not resist another time, though so much inferior in number? Then, what glory would reflect on its arms! and what shame on this audacious and presumptuous conqueror!!

It cannot be said that these calculations are exaggerated, since they are taken from French *official* papers. But it may be permitted, to remark some errors made by the compilers of those *official* papers, either from want of memory or from intention.

Can it escape notice, that in the first sixteen bulletins, i. e. till the 4th of June, they alledge 185,000 prisoners taken; and that the 22d of the same month, in the 21st bulletin, they mention but 100,000 prisoners although they ought to have added to the number in the interval by their *glorious* battle of Raab, or by their former ones, fought and gained by Eugene Beuharnois, in crossing lower Hungary.

In the 2d bulletin, of the 27*th of April*, it is said, "eight days hence the whole body guard will arrive."—In the 12th bulletin, the 20*th of May*, they say, "the chasseurs of the guard arrived yesterday, the dragoons will arrive to-day, and the horse grenadiers, with sixty pieces of artillery of the guard, are expected in a few days."—In his order of the day the 24th of April, inserted in the 2d bulletin, Bonaparte says to his soldiers, "within a few days we have triumphed in the three battles of Tann, Aubensberg and Eckmulh; and in the combats at Peisling, Landshut and Ratisbonne: a hundred pieces of cannon, forty colours, and *fifty thousand prisoners* are taken," &c. (though the bulletin says more than 60,000 prisoners; but the difference of a *fourth* is no great matter.)‡

But since the writers of the *official bulletin* are obnoxious to mistake, let us suppose that the French army has not always been in a state so healthy as they have been pleased to relate; that it has had a great many more killed by the fire of their enemies than they admit; yet it cannot be denied, that the eleven conscriptions have produced at least 1,760,000 men in nine years. Since the conscription of 1811 was sent to the [illegible] my a year ago, that at the epoch of the [illegible] sulat, that army was 500,000 strong; that it ought to be at present *at the* [illegible] 2,260,000 men strong, without comprehending that of Italy, or those of Bonaparte's allies, or his foreign troops (German [illegible] I mean, in his *particular* service.) I suppose I say, that the *French* army lost 260,000 men during these nine [illegible] Some people will believe it is too little, the *gentle readers of official papers* will believe it *too great.*

Bonaparte would not then want the assistance of his allies to over-run Europe, if told the truth; for 200,000 men cannot longer resist 2,000,000 of victorious [illegible] than a lamb can resist a hungry wolf; [illegible] then does these 200,000 men resist to [illegible] This explains the truth of what was [illegible] in a periodical work about two years [illegible] that the French made war *a coup d'hun* and that they have experienced greater [illegible] es than the *gentle readers* would admit.

This chaos of circumstances cannot be cleared up but by his experiencing another *check* to his insatiable ambition, (as a *victory* of Essling.) He seems so little certain of his operations, that he has continued in Vienna for more than five weeks, [illegible] proclamations, anb attempting to incite subjects against their lawful princes.

It may be said that the fate of the [illegible] is in the hands of the emperor of the Russias. If he declares himself in favor of the house of Lorraine, the millions of satellites of the tyrant of Europe will be dissipated like the sands of the desart; but if, on the contrary he joins the side of the usurper, the world beside has every thing to fear. The hand of the eternal being may weigh heavy upon us, and may make use of the plague of mankind to chastise us; but if the Almighty is terrible in anger, so he is [illegible] in mercy; and let us hope that he will be pleased to deliver the world of that monster who has lived too long already for the happiness of the earth!

Let then the apparent advantages obtained by Bonaparte be appraised at their *value*, in consideration of the *revolutionary* means which were in his *victorious* hands, which are no more in existence the moment he is *vanquished.* The loss of two battles breaks his sceptre and his power irreparably. If then the Austrian army is crowned with the same success they have already obtained at Essling, the friends of peace may flatter themselves that their wishes will be granted, and that repose will at last be restored to the world.

A COSMOPOLITE.

Appendix.—Since the above was written we have cast a rapid sight on the article under the head of *Prospects on the Danube* inserted in the *Aurora* of the 23d inst. It is the amount of *the whole force* of the French army, Saxons & Bavarians included, [illegible] men. Though far from exact as is that statement, yet it corroborates the calculations we have given above. The levies mention'd is an *indisputable fact.* What then has been the [illegible] of *so many soldiers* wanted to complete the number? The article of the Aurora [illegible] the immense losses which the French have experienced, and the difficulties they must have in continuing the war, if they are [illegible] ing once more.

‡ The second bulletin, of the 27th of April, mentions the *noble* answer made by the king of Saxony to the Austrian minister near his majesty. But what is not less curious and interesting is the *declaration* of the grand duke of Wurtzburg, the brother to the emperor of Austria, to retire on the other side of the Rhine, should the *Austrian army* enter his estates! That grand duke of Wurtzburg is the *archduke Ferdinand*, formerly grand duke of Tuscany, who took possession of Warsaw the 21st April, at the head of *an Austrian army*, [see the 9th bulletin.] It must be remarked, that among the numerous *captures* made by the French, and mentioned in the 6th bulletin, the most deserving of attention and regard is that of *several millions* of bottles of wine found in Molck abbey.

FOREIGN.

VIA NEW-YORK.

LONDON, *July 7.*

When we read the French account of the battle of the Raab, we expressed our conviction that they had by no means obtained such a victory as they claimed. We are happy to find, by the Austrian Bulletin which we subjoin, that our opinion was well founded. The intelligence contained in this bulletin is of a most satisfactory nature. Dalmatia is again in possession of the Austrians, and the French have abandoned Fiume and Zeng.

BULLETIN OF THE IMPERIAL AND ROLAL AUSTRIAN ARMY.

WOLKERSDORF, *June* [illegible]

On the 15th instant, the corps under the command of his Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke John, composed of about 20,000 troops of the line, and [illegible] of the Hungarian insurrection, were in the environs of Raab, vigorously attacked by the French army, estimated at 50,000 men.

The troops of the line fought the whole day with the greatest success, and the enemy suffered a loss of 2000 men in killed and wounded. But as the right wing, consisting for the most part of the insurrection, [illegible] that could not be supposed to possess the courage of veteran troops, was no match for the enemy, his Imperial and Royal Highness thought it most proper for the attainment of his object, to fall back [illegible] sition near Cormorn, and thereby to

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iards.
The British sloop of
capt. Nichols, was lost
Domingo, about the 3
wind—only three of th
Brig Three Brother
from Kingston, (Jam.
Wednesday last. July
spoke schr. Ann Penc
from St. Jago de Cuba
Passengers capt. Robe
Peregine, of Alexand
condemned as unfit for
rie of this place.

A valuable *Bla*
Wife fo
FOR SALE, a valua
is also a pretty good
WIFE.
Enquire
August 31.

NOT
LOST, or mislai
Share of the Capital S
tomac, standing in t
Hamilton. Applicatio
Board for a renewal of
Andrew
Richard
August 31.

To THOM
SIR,
YOU will plesse t
Saturday, the *twenty*
next, between the hou
morning and five o'cl
that day, at the house
rence Rogers, in the
and state of Maryland
the deposition of the
ers, which depositio
suit brought by you
gainst me, in the ci
of Columbia, for the
Ja
Alexandria, August

conscription of 1811 was sent to the
a year ago, that at the epoch of the
at, that army was 500,000 strong;
t it ought to be at present *at the*
60,000 men strong, without comprehe
that of Italy, or those of Bonapart
es, or his foreign troops (German tro
ean, in his *particular* service.) Let
pose I say, that the *French* army
260,000 men during these nine
ne people will believe it is too little,
gentle readers of official papers will
e it *too great.*
Bonaparte would not then want the ar
e of his allies to over-run Europe,
the truth; for 200,000 men cannot
resist 2,000,000 of victorious
a lamb can resist a hungry wolf.
does these 200,000 men resist so
s explains the truth of what was
periodical work about two years
the French made war *a coup d'ha*
that they have experienced
han the *gentle readers* would admit.
his chaos of circumstances cannot
red up but by his experiencing
k to his insatiable ambition, (as
ory of Essling.) He seems so little
of his operations, that he has
Vienna for more than five weeks,
lamations, anb attempting to
ecis against their lawful princes.
may be said that the fate of the
the hands of the emperor of the
If he declares himself in favor
se of Lorraine, the millions of
he tyrant of Europe will be
the sands of the desart; but if,
rary he joins the side of the
world beside has every thing to
hand of the eternal being may
y upon us, and may make use
ue of mankind to chastise us; but
ighty is terrible in anger, so he
ercy; and let us hope that he
sed to deliver the world of
has lived too long already for the
ss of the earth!
et then the apparent advantages
y Bonaparte be appraised at
e, in consideration of the *revolution*
ns which were in his *victorious* hand
ch are no more in existence
e vanquished. The loss of two
es breaks his sceptre and his
rably. If then the Austrian
ned with the same success
dy obtained at Essling, the
may flatter themselves that
ill be granted, and that repose
e restored to the world.

A COSMOPOLIT

pendix.—Since the above was
ave cast a rapid sight on the
he head of *Prospects on the Danube*
d in the *Aurora* of the 23d inst.
mount of *the whole force* of the
, Saxons & Bavarians included,
Though far from exact as is
, yet it corroborates the
given above. The levies
disputable fact. What then
many soldiers wanted to
er? The article of the
mmense losses which the
ienced, and the difficulties
in continuing the war, if
nce more.

FOREIGN.

VIA NEW-YORK.

LONDON, *July 7.*

en we read the French account
of the Raab, we expressed our
n that they had by no means
a victory as they claimed. We
to find, by the Austrian
we subjoin, that our opinion
ounded. The intelligence
bulletin is of a most satisfactory
Dalmatia is again in possession
ustrians, and the French have
Fiume and Zeng.

LETIN OF THE IMPERI
D ROLAL AUSTRIAN ARM

WOLKERSDORF, *June*

the 15th instant, the corps
and of his Imperial and
he Archduke John, compose
0,000 troops of the line, and
Hungarian insurrection, were
ns of Raab, vigorously
ench army, estimated at 50,000
troops of the line fought the
th the greatest success, and
fered a loss of 2000 men in
ed. But as the right wing,
the most part of the
uld not be supposed to
e of veteran troops, was no
e enemy, his Imperial and
ess thought it most proper
nt of his object, to fall back
ear Cormorn, and thereby

nd facilitate his junction with the main ar-
ny.
But this has caused no material change in
he position of the Imperial and Royal ar-
y; and the Archduke John praises highly
he excellent disposition and patriotic ala-
rity of the troops of the Hungarian insur-
rection.
The Imperial and Royal troops suffered
in this engagement a loss of 1200 men in
killed, wounded, and some few prisoners.
About 400 Frenchmen were made prison-
ers by the Austrians. The enemy so far
from pursuing the Austrian troops, has a-
lso retreated behind the Raab. Dalmatia
is again in the possession of the Imperial
and royal troops. The enemy has been o-
bliged to abandon Zing and Fiume, as well
as the Islands along the Dalmatia coast.—
General Marmont retreated in such haste,
that the Austrians made a number of pri-
soners. In the hospitals, too, the enemy
left a number of wounded, among whom
are three French Generals, and one of them
Launay. Trieste must by this time be de-
livered from enemies. The English on the
one hand, & the Turks on the other, make
common cause with the Austrian troops.
The enemy's corps under General Mar-
mont is reduced to 6000, and is posted at
present between Laybach and Klagenfurth.
But General Count Guiula is again master
of the country of Cilley, and immediately
communicates with General Chastelar.—
The Austrian troops have extended them-
selves from the southern Tyrol as far as Vi-
enna and Bassano.
Of the action lately fought in Arragon
between the armies of gen. Blake and gen.
Souchet, the following authentic particulars
have been communicated:—The enemy's
force consisted of 8500 men, including 500
cavalry, with three pieces of cannon, the
Spanish of 9600, including 600 cavalry,
with twenty pieces of cannon. The ene-
my's loss was considerable. Upwards of
200 dead were buried, independent of those
left dead on the field of battle. In the night
of the 24th they retreated. Some accident
occasioned an alarm amongst them, and in
the confusion they fired upon each other.
The road towards St. Pierre was strewed
with knapsacks. Blake's army was increas-
ed to nearly 20,000; he was expected to
enter Saragossa, and it was supposed all the
French would soon retire behind the Ebro.

NORFOLK, *August 25.*

Arrived, schr. Fair American, Towell,
15 days from the city of St. Domingo—nine
French passengers. Left there sch. Bro-
thers, Giles, of Boston; sloop Sylvia, Sa-
lisbury, of Baltimore, and a Baltimore sch'r
—all seized and condemned by the Span-
iards.
The British sloop of war Lark, of 18 guns
capt. Nichols, was lost off the city of St.
Domingo, about the 30th ult. in a gale of
wind—only three of the crew saved.
Brig Three Brothers, Hilman, in 32 days
from Kingston, (Jam.) went up the bay on
Wednesday last. July 30, off Cape Antonio,
spoke schr. Ann Pencock, of Philadelphia,
from St. Jago de Cuba bound to Savanna.
Passengers capt. Roberts, late of the sch'r
Peregine, of Alexandria, which vessel was
condemned as unfit for sea, and capt. Guth-
rie of this place.

A valuable *Blacksmith* and his Wife for Sale.

FOR SALE, a valuable BLACKSMITH, who is also a pretty good *Carpenter*, with his WIFE.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 31. dtf

NOTICE.

LOST, or mislaid, a Certificate of one Share of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Potomac, standing in the name of *Susannah Hamilton.* Application will be made to the Board for a renewal of said certificate by

Andrew Jamieson,
Richard Weightman,
Executors.

August 31. 3t*

To THOMAS MAINS,

SIR,

YOU will plesse to take notice that, on Saturday, the *twenty-first* day of October next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house or residence of *Laurence Rogers*, in the county of Washington and state of Maryland, I shall proceed to take the deposition of the said LAURENCE ROGERS, which deposition is to be read, in the suit brought by you and now depending against me, in the circuit court of district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria.

James Douglass.

Alexandria, August 28. eo3t

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

The ship Alpheus, Sisson, from hence, arrived at Liverpool the 8th July.
Schr. Mohawk, Mamnet, from hence, at Kingston between the 23d and 29th July.

By a gentleman passenger in the schr. Fair American, we learn, that the garrison and inhabitants of the city of St. Domingo, were in such extreme want of the necessaries of life, prior to its surrender to the British, that flour sold for 120 dollars a barrel, and every other article equally dear; that cat's, dog's and mule's meat sold at one dollar per lb. and that they were determined to feed each other before they would surrender to the Spaniards. All the French were quitting the city as fast as possible, as it was given up to the Spaniards by the British. All American vessels found at the city at the time of its surrender, were condemned.
[*Norf. Her.*]

Capt. Seaward of the brig Diana, arrived at Providence, R. I. from New-Orleans, reports that ten thousand French fugitives from Cuba, had arrived at Orleans before he sailed; and he spoke in the river, bound up, four ships and a brig full of passengers from same place. Captain S. further says, that all such vessels as contain slaves, are seized, and those which had been tried were condemned.

The following is an extract of a letter from Captain William Peckham, of the brig Lucy, of New-Bedford, who sailed from that port for Martinique, dated

"*Martinique, July* 26, 1809.

"I am very unhappy to inform you of my misfortune. I was captured by a French privateer on the 18th instant, about four miles from St. Pierres, my mate and 4 men taken out, with all my papers, and 6 French pirates put on board, armed with pistols and dirks, and ordered for Basseterre, Guadaloupe.—At 7 o'clock the next morning was retaken by his Britannic majesty's brig the Scorpion, near the Isle of Saints, and carried to St. Pierres, where I expect to pay a salvage of one eighth of vessel and cargo. Markets very dull. Flour 8 dolls. 50 cents. per bbl.; codfish 2 50 a 3 dols. per qnt.; bread 4 a 5 dols. per bbl.; oil 50 cents per gallon; candles 60 a 70 cts. per lb.; lumber, boards 20 and 22 dols. per M.; shingles 6 and 7 per M. We are not allowed to take any thing but molasses, which is 17 cents per gallon, cash."

From the Boston Centinel of Aug. 26.

Vessels daily arrive from Portugal and Spain; but they do not furnish those details of events which we usually receive from other quarters. Captain Coffin, from Lisbon, mentions, generally, that the patriots were in high spirits; and that the English and Portuguese were (July 12th) in pursuit of the French. From Cadiz advices of the 11th July, corroborate the above.—The accounts from Valencia, by capt. Davis, are to the 28th June only; at which time the vibrations had not ceased, which were occasioned by the shock given in the news of the defeat of Blake, near Sarragossa, with the loss of his cannon, &c.; and when some fears were entertained of the French again appearing at their gates. But our latest accounts from Spain are nearly a month subsequent to the date of gen. Blake's reverse; and then nothing like doubt existed on the public mind; and confidence in the success of the patriots cause was never higher. On the subject of Blake's defeat, we find the following article in the Gazette of

"*Valencia, June* 27, 1809.

"The painful impression on the public mind, produced by the defeat of the army of Arragon, on the eighteenth, is considerably lessened by the advices that our loss is not so great as was at first thought. The dispersion has not been of any consequence, and the troops dispersed by that accident, are reuniting in various important points. Our loss is calculated at from 5 to 600 of all ranks, and 9 pieces of cannon."

We have seen letters from Tarragona, (Catalonia) to the 10th June. The following are

EXTRACTS.

"TARRAGONA, *June* 20.

"The siege of Girona goes on smartly; but thn Spaniards are marching to relieve it.

"Every Catalan destroyed by the French is worse than an hydra to them; an hundred more start up to supply his place.

"We keep on here, cutting off heads, hands, quartering, hanging, &c. Last week the French in Barcelona executed two priests, and a number of other people.* As no hangman could be obtained to perform the sacrilegious office two galley-slaves were offered their liberty to do it. Being admitted into office, they of course took the oath to Joseph Napoleon the first. They however made their escape from Barcelona, were taken up, brought here, and this day dragged from prison to the gallows by jackasses, and hanged; and their heads and hands now grace the gate of this city."

* *The Valencia Gazette contains details of the proceeding of a French court martial held in Barcelona, by which a number of Spaniards, of whom were Joaquin Pore, and farther Juan Galifu, two clergymen, were convicted of a conspiracy against the French army, and were sentenced to be hanged in* 24 *hours.*

(*Ibid.*)

We learn from Portland, that a British frigate has arrived in Halifax, from England, 33 days, before which Mr. Jackson had sailed for the United States.

(*Ibid.*)

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Ship Thomas, Harper, 63 days from Lisbon—salt and wine—D. M'Clean, and J. & T. Vowell.
Ship United States, Barnett, 32 days from Barbadoes—ballast—Marsteller and Young.
Schr. Levisa, Curtis, 23 days from St. Bartholomews—sugar and coffee—R. Johnson.

ASSIZE OF BREAD

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	32
4 pound loaf	16
2 pound loaf	8
1 pound loaf	4

JAMES HARRISS,
Clerk of the Market

September 1.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

ON SATURDAY EVENING,
SEPTEMBER 2,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
(NEVER PERFORMED HERE)
A GRAND MELO DRAMA, IN THREE ACTS,
CALLED

TEKELI;
OR,
The Siege of Montgatz.

Written by Theodore Edward Hook, Esq. As performed at the the theatre Royal Drury-lane, for two seasons, with the greatest applause. The Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Decorations, *entirely new.* The scenery designed by Mr. Stuart, and executed by him. With the original music—the Orchestra accompaniments by M. Pellesiere. Dances under the direction of Mr. Francis. Battles and Processions composed by Mr. Harris.

SCENE FIRST,

REPRESENTS A FOREST,

Time, night. On the right hand a large Oak with other trees in a cluster. Tekeli is discovered lying on a branch of the oak which has fallen by age. His friend Wolf sleeping on a bank close to him; on the left hand a cluster of small trees; near the centre of the stage another large tree with saplings, which the Villagers hew to form a litter for Tekeli. The whole is closed by a distant view of

Rocks, Wood and Water.

During the rise of the curtain an the last part of the overture, a Storm.

Count Tekeli,		Mr. M'Kenzie
Wolf, his friend.		Warren.
Bras de Fer,	*Soldiers.*	Jefferson.
Maurice,	*Soldiers.*	Cone.
Edmund, the Austrian Lieutenant,		Downie,
Isidore,		Wilmot.

Austrian Soldiers, Messrs. Miller, Harris, Jacobs, &c.
Peasants, Messrs. Briers &c.
Female Peasants, Mrs Downie, Mrs. Pettit, Miss Pettit, &c

ACT SECOND,

Interior of the Store-House of the Mill of Keben.

The front filled with various implements of husbandry; sacks of flour are standing in different parts of the warehouse, large and small barrels of flour, &c. The whole of the centre open to the river Torza; on the right a practicable wind mill; on the left a water mill with rolling waters; both mills are in motion during to the act; a wooden bridge across the Torza, running from the right hand of the centre to the upper part of the stage on the left. The distant country bounds the view; on a rock is the

Fortress of Montgatz.

Conrad, the Miller,	Mr. Charnock.
Christine, his daughter,	Mrs. Seymour.
Frank,	Mr. Blisset.
Count Caraffa,	Mr. Cross.
Dragoons,	Mess. Jacobs & Briers.

A DANCE,

By the Corps du Ballet. By means of a pulley fastened to a beam on the top of the barn, they raise a dome of flowers over the heads of those at table, and dance round with their garlands. The incidents of this act are interesting and successive; the business so interwoven with the disposition of the scenery as to render the allusion as strong or stronger than any other dramatic piece in representation.

ACT THIRD.

An apartment in the Castle of Montgatz.

Alexina, the heroine of Montgatz.	Mrs. Barrett.
Officers, Counsellors, Citizens, &c.	

Order of the Procession,

Six soldiers in pairs. Two officers.

The Standard of Tekeli.

Two pages bearing helmet and plume.—Six citizens in pairs. Two officers.

The Great Standard of Hungary.

Six soldiers in pairs. Ladies bearing Alexina's Armor Shield.

Alexina strikes her shield and the doors fly open and discovers the whole range of battlements, covered with men. Tekeli and Wolf arrive; throw off their peasants dress and discover superb military habits; Tekeli calls for the standards—motto—

For God and our Country.

Procession retires in the form they enter.

SCENE LAST,

The whole extent of the battlements, the towers and walls of Montgatz; on an elevated situations hangs the large Hungarians standard; on the distan hills, Caraffa's camp—the Austrian colors flying; a general conflict ensues, an ensign tears the colors from the staff and ties them round his body fighting—Tekeli rescues him. Caraffa and Tekeli meet, the former falls and Tekeli gives

Freedom to his Country.

To which will be added
A Farce, in two acts, called
THE MOCK DOCTOR;
OR,
The Dumb Lady Cured.

Sir Jasper,	Mr. Briers.
Leander,	Miller.
Gregory,	Jefferson.
James,	Cross.
Harry,	Jacobs.
Dr. Hellebore,	Francis.
Davy,	Wilmot.
Charlotte,	Mrs. Jacobs.
Dorcas,	Francis.
Maid,	Miss Pettit.

☞ Box one dollar—Pitt three quarters of a dollar—Gallery half a dollar—Children's Tickets to the Boxes half a dollar.

*** Tickets to be had at the office of Mr. Snowden.

†‡† Doors will open at six—curtain rise a quarter before seven o'clock.

For New York,

The Schooner
SEA,
Joseph Hewitt, master;
Burthen 550 barrels. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Irwin's wharf, or

Thomas Irwin.

September 1. 3t‡

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Great Hunting-Creek Bridge Company, are hereby notified that another instalment of TEN DOLLARS on each share, is called for and must be paid to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next.

By order of the President and Directors,

John Hooff, *Treasurer.*

August 24—25.

County of Alexandria, May 11, 1809.

Was Committed

To the jail of this county, as a runaway,

A NEGRO MAN, who says his name is *Henry Haggerman.* He is about twenty seven years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, stout made, had on a white linen jacket and trousers, has a scar on his nose. The owner is requested to come and prove his or her property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

James Campbell, jailor.

May 11—(July 29) w3m

☞ *Printing in all its variety neatly executed at this office.*

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by
HAMILTON'S
CELEBRATED WORM DESTROYING
LOZENGES.
(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay-street.

I have a son six years of age, who for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath foetid, and almost constant itching at the nose waa excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your Worm Destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. Moore, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 47, Walkes street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore voluntarily maketh oath that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls the one five, and the other three years of age were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confi ence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabiant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects.—The eldest voided a great number of very arge worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose greeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though 5 months have nearly elapsed, since they were on the borders of the grave and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.

TO H. LEE.

Some time last spring I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I fonnd my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time past. I have since given them to my children, and can speak from experience, that they are a most valuable medicine, and am happy to add my testimony to numberless others of their efficacy.

SARAH JOHNSON,
No. 140, north Second Street.

Among the symptoms attending Worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometime loathing food and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges,* which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to
LEE'S HAHN'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,
Which for 10 yoars past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I have received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints,

Yours, WM. DEVENNY,

ITCH CURED.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; Hamilton's Lozenges; Hamilton's Elixir, for Coughs; the celebrated Antibilious Pills; Hamilton's Essence of Mustard, for the Rheumatism; Tooth-Ache Drops; Hamilton's Grand Restorative for Debility.

☞ TAKE NOTICE.—That imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore please to apply only to *Jas. Kennedy,* sen. Bookseller, King-street, Alexa. who has long been sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations. As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on its outside wrapper, the signature of

Hannah Lee,
Widow of the late Proprietor.

July 31.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday, the 2d September next, will be sold at public auction at the Washington Bridge.

ONE SCOW in complete order and SIX BOATS, several sheds, a quantity of tools, blankets, &c.

Terms of sale, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and notes with good endorsers at 60 days for all sums over this amount.

By order of the President and Directors.
Samuel Eliot.

August 28——2°.

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Captain John Harper, deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Saturday the second day of September next, a Piece of Ground, on the west side of Union-street & to the southward of Franklin street, beginning on Union street 88 feet 3 and half inches to the southward of Franklin street, and running southwardly with Union street 88 feet 3 and half inches, and running back 62 feet 6 inches.

One other Piece of Ground, lying on the south side of Franklin street and west side of Potomac street, beginning at the intersection of said streets and running westwardly with Franklin street 32 feet 6 inches, southwardly with Potomac street 88 feet 3 1-2 inches.

Also, one half acre of Land, on the west side of Royal street and south side of Gibbon-t reet, near the lot of John Reynolds, deceased. The terms will be made known at the time of sale, by

The Executors.

August 8. dts

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine andHauling Ropes,of all sizes; Seine& Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also,* Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

Domestic Manufactures.

THE subscriber proposes erecting at the Centre Mills, near Alexandria, a Machine for *carding Wool,* and expects to have it ready to run by the 30th of the present month. It will card the wool and form it into rolls for the spinning wheel, or into batts for hatters, or other purposes. The advantage of having wool prepared by these machines for the purpose of manufacturing i nto yarn over that which is carded by hand, is generally acknowledged, as being the cheappst and most perfect in its operation. Those ersons who may incline to give encouragement to this establishment, may depend on the utmost punctuality as to time and unremitted attention in the execution of the work. The wool when carded into rolls will be packed in such manner as to preserve it in the most perfect state for spinning, and may be transported any reasonable distance without injury. Wool, sent to the carder, must be clean washed, clear of burrs, small sticks or other extraneous matter, and assorted in such manner as may suit the owner; and each quality shall be kept seperate. The expence of carding will be *eight cents* for that which is made into rolls, and *five cents* for batts per lb. payable at the time of delivering, or payment will be received in wool of good quality at 40 cents per pound, as may suit the convenience of the owner.

George Drinker.

August 19. eo

☞ To Builders.

FOUR LOTS, delightfully situated at the head of *Washington* street, in a genteel and agreeable neighborhood, each 25 feet front by 110 deep to an alley 26 feet wide, will be GIVEN for *ever* in *fee simple,* to any person or persons, who, within a reasonable time, will erect thereon four neat, substantial, two story, brick dwelling houses, of uniform fronts, with no other reservation to the present proprietor than the priviledge of building up to the gable ends. If space be wanted for a large garden the adjacent ground will be leased very low, until built upon.—For further particulars

Apply to the Printer.

August 23. eotf

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, August Term, 1809

ORDERED,

That the administratrix of WILLIAM MARTIN, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for three weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette.*

Test.
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice,* That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM MARTIN, late of the county aforesaid, dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of February next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 8th day of August, 1809.

Mary-Ann Martin,
Admintstratrix of William Martin.

August 8. 3taw3w.

FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE of the late Colonel HOOE, on Water-street.—It is spacious and convenient, and has all necessary outhouses, with a very excellent garden attached to it.

J. H. Hooe,
John Muncaster.
Executors.

March 25. eotf

Land for Sale.

GREAT BARGAIN.

I will sell from about fifty to sixty acres of Land lying in this county, and binding upon the road now opening from Geo. Town to Alexandria. This land is elegantly situated in point of building scites, and has the further advantage of being furnished with delightful water, and from its high elevated situation the benefit of the most salubrious air. If necessary this property will be laid out in lots so as to suit those who may be inclined to purchase. Applications to be made to JOHN LUKE, Esq or to

Charles Alexander,
(Son of Philip)

Alexandria County, July 19. d

SADDLES.

LADIES' and gentlemens' SADDLES and BRIDLES, of the first quality—Coach and Waggon Harness manufactured and for sale for cash, on the most reasonable terms, by

Elias Botner,
King-street, near the corner of Washington-street.

August 8. 2aw4w

Scheme of a Lottery,

For founding a COLLEGE *in Baltimore.*

2 prizes o	20,000	is	40,000
3	10,000		30,000
3	5,000		15,000
2	2,500		5,000
10	1,000		10,000
15	500		7,500
20	200		4,000
50	100		5,000
100	50		5,000
200	20		4,000
3500	15		52,500
3500	12		42,000

7405 Prizes. } Not two to a Prize,
14595 Blanks. }

Of the above Prizes the following are stationary:

First drawn Ticket			500
First do. after	1000	Tickets	500
First do.	2000		500
First do.	3000		500
First do.	4000		500
First do.	5000		500
First do.	6000		500
First do.	7000		500
First do.	8000		500
First do.	9000		500
First do.	10000		500
First do.	11000		1000
First do.	12000		1000
First do.	13000		5000
First do.	14000		1000
First do.	15000		1000
First do.	16000		10000
First do.	17000		1000
First do.	18000		1000
First do.	19000		1000
First do.	20000		1000
First do.	21000		1000
Last drawn Ticket			1000

The above Lottery commences drawing on the first Monday in November next, and will be continued regulary at the rate of fifteen hundred tickets each week until finished.—prizes in the late New-York and Baltimore lotteries, taken in payment for tickets in this.

A correct list of the drawing will be received two or three times a week, and all tickets sold by the subscriber examined free of expence.

Present price of tickets, Ten Dollars Fifty Cents; but will in a few days be raised to Eleven Dollars—

For sale by
Robert Gray.

August 8.

Afurther Proof
OF
Yarwood's useful Washing Machine.

We the subscribers have found, on trial, Joseph Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine to answer fully the intended purpose of washing cloaths of every description, and do heredy recommend them to the public as a great saving of soap, labor and cloaths. Given under our hands this day of June, 1809.

(Signed)

Dorothea Krouse, Cathinder Calder, Ann M'Carren, Martha Abercrombie, Ruth Devon, Rebecca Hattersley, Valinda Brown, Elizabeth Black, Jane B. Swann H. Dick, Susanna Rounsaville, Elizabeth Wilson, Elizabeth Snyder, Nancy Kell, Sarah Kelsenger, Margaret B. Manley, Mary Fendall Mary Steel, Sarah Fitzhugh, Mary Duffey, Persia Hodgkin, Carolina Hopkins, Sarah B. M'Kenay, Elizabeth Muir, Polly Rhoades, Elizabeth Longden, Ann Snowden, Ann Davies, Mary Bogan, Mary Slade, Betsey Furner, Mary Smith, Sarah G. Janney.

With pleasure I do return my sincere thanks to the above named ladies, and many others who have favored me with their certificates and custom in the purchase of Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine. I find them still in great demand in this place, but finding a very great scarcity of plank to answer the purpose of making them here, I shall in a few days or weeks commence making them to the southward. But will endeavor to supply others at a short notice after my return. I have a few now made on hand, which can be had if applied for soon.

Wm. C. Newton,
Assignee of Joseph Yarwood.

July 24.

N. B. Mr. John Troup will superintend the making, and supplying customers in my absence.

WM. C. NEWTON.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO USE
YARWOOD'S
Patent Washing Machine.

First fill the barrel half full of your finest cloths, than fill the bottom of the Reservoir with hot suds up to the side planks, turn the Crank backwards and forwards so as to make the cloaths fall the hardest against the sides of the barrel for about twenty-five minutes, then use the same suds with a little more soap and hot water for the next finest cloaths, until the suds are unfit for use,then second your cloaths in the same way with boiling suds, after rubbing a little soap on the dirtiest parts of the cloaths; then rince them in the machine in warm or cold water.